

GENUINE
MEMOIRS
OF THE
LIFE

And Treasonable Practices Of
Dr. Florence Hensley.

Who receiv'd Sentence of Death on *Wednesday* the 14th Day of *June*, 1758. at the King's Bench Bar, *Westminster*, and is to be Executed on *Wednesday* the 12th of *July*, for High Treason, in holding a traiterous Correspondence with *France*; containing a very circumstantial Account of his Transactions since his return from *France* to *England*, and the Part he has acted during that Time, as appeared upon his Trial.

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at the Ship and Crown, in Lon-





THE LIFE

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Dr. Florence Hensey.



LORENCE HENSEY,
who is the Subject of the
present Sheets, was born in
the County of *Kildare* in
Ireland, from whence he
came very young to *England*,

and soon after went over to *Holland*, where
he was educated in the University of *Ley-*
den. His natural Parts were rather phleg-
matic than sprightly, so that he made grea-
ter Advances in Physic and the laboriou
Sciences, than in polite Literature. He af-

terwards travelled in *Switzerland*, and continued some time at *Bern*, from whence he went to *Italy*. By Sea he came from *Genoa* to *Lisbon*, and traversed *Spain* in his way to *France*. By these Travels he gained a competent Knowledge of *Italian*, *Portuguese*, and *Spanish*, and his Residence for some Years at *Paris*, enabled him to speak and write with great Fluency the *French* Tongue.

During his Travels abroad, he supported himself in quality of a Physician, and came over to *England* in hopes of settling here in that Character; but either he had not Interest, or Merit to recommend him, for we cannot learn that he had any Patients of Consequence, though some of his Prescriptions were the Means of his Detection.

Having continued a literary Correspondence, since he left the University, with a fellow Student who resided at *Paris*, and had lately got into the Secretary of State's Office for foreign Affairs, he wrote to him a more than usual complimentary Letter, informing him in general Terms, *he should be glad of an Opportunity of doing him any Service*

Service that lay in his Power, and executing any Commissions he might have in London, which general invitation his Correspondent shrewdly construed into a Desire of commencing a criminal Correspondence; but as he did not think proper to hazard any *Communications* till such time as he should be convinced of the Doctor's real Intentions; he wrote word back, *that he was infinitely oblig'd to him for the Service he offer'd, and that if he understood him rightly, their Correspondence might be rendered more advantageous to both, by charging their Topicks from literary to political.* The Doctor wrote back, *he was glad to find so discerning a Man in his Fellow-Student, and if he could obtain for him a Recompense suitable to the Tronble, he would endeavour to make his Intelligence of the utmost Importance,* By the next Post he received an answer, containing Instructions, Directions, and an *Appointment* of 500 Livres (about 25 l. Sterling) a Quarter. The Instructions were, to send Lists of all our Men of War, in and out of Commission; their Condition, Situation, the number of Men on board each; when they sailed, under what Commanders, from what Ports, and their Destinations. Accounts of the actual
Number

Number of our Troops, what Regiments were compleat, and which where recruiting. were they were quartered or garrisoned. The earliest Account of any Enterprises against *France*. Plans of fortified Places in *England*, *America*, &c. The Directions were of those Persons to whom he was to direct an outside Cover, some at *Cologne*, some at the *Hague*, and some at *Bern* in *Switzerland*: And they were to forward his Letters from those respective Places to *Paris*.

Tho' the Doctor was far from being satisfied with this Stipend, he nevertheless thought proper to accept of it, in hopes by his Merit to obtain a greater Salary. With this View he endeavoured to insinuate himself into the good Graces of some of the Clerks in our Offices, in hopes by their means to gain Intelligence of what was transacting concerning naval and military Affairs. But not finding in them any such treacherous Disposition, as animated him, he, after some fruitless Efforts, gave over the Attempt, fearing their Zeal might animate them to make a discovery of any Hints he might give of his design. So that we do not find he had any Connections with the
Clerks

Clerks in our Offices, as some People have supposed.

But we find, that being frustrated in this Design, he used to frequent all the political Coffee-houses about Town. He frequently passed Hours in Silence at *Tom's* in *Devereux Court*; the Largeness of his Peruke, and the Sanction of Doctor, rendering him unsuspected among the Physical Gentlemen that resort there. He often push'd himself into the back Room at *Old Slaughter's*, and pick'd as much Prejudice, and ill-natur'd Remarks upon the Situation and Conduct of our Affairs as replenish'd a Sheet next Post. He plied at the *Mount*, under Pretence of reading the *Hague Gazette*, though he had got it by heart before at the *Change*. A constant Customer at the *St. James's* or the *Smyrna* of a Council Day; and never failed being at the *Cocoa-Tree* after the House was up. By this means he got acquainted with many Particulars, that remained perfect Secrets to us a long while. It is confidently asserted, that it was resolved in Council so late as the 24th *July*, to attack *Rochefort*, and that his Letter of the 29th of the same Month, particularly mentioned this Resolution

tion, and that General *Mordaunt* and Admiral *Hawke*, were at that time unacquainted therewith.

I cannot in this Place, help taking the Liberty of hinting the Caution that should be used amongst those Gentlemen who are intrusted with the Secrets of the Cabinet, in divulging them; the Necessity there is of being reserv'd in all publick Places, but more particularly in Coffee-Houses, where perhaps your next Neighbour, tho' ever so physically or well dressed, may be a *French* Emissary or Spy. And those Gentlemen under whose Inspection the Accounts of the Nation, the Estimates, and Lists of the Army and Navy come; should also, be very prudent how they communicate their Knowledge. Since it is plain by this Man's Intelligence, that many Things of importance are picked up from Coffee-house Chat and transmitted to our declared Enemies.

He never entered into any political Controversies, but then there was an absolute necessity of giving his Opinion, he always decided in favour of England; by this means, though a Papist, he was never suspected by those he conversed

conversed with, and they were free and open in their Discourse, as he passed for a Man of a philosophical Turn, who never troubled himself with any political Concerns: Nor was he suspected of any such illegal Practices in the House where he lodged, having appointed a Coffee-house near St. Clement's Church for the Receipt of his Letters under a fictitious Name.

He had continued his Correspondence from the Beginning of the Year 1756, without any material Interruption, writing upon the Margin of a News-Paper such News and Observations as were not there contained; by this means the Examiners of the Post-Office were deceived, and let these Letters pass, imagining there was nothing more contained but this News-Paper. At length his Employers complained of the Insignificancy of his Intelligence, and the Necessity there was of extending his Plan, otherwise they would discontinue his *Appointment*, and actually threatened to deduct a Guinea, for every Letter that did not contain some Advice of Importance. This Letter, which was transmitted from *Paris* by the *Hague*, contained nothing seemingly but a few wide Lines,

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wrote upon the most trifling, complimentary Subject; and was therefore re-sealed and conveyed to him by means of the fictitious Direction. An Answer to this came from him, which was sent by *Holland*, to *Paris*. This Letter of the Doctor, which then appeared upon Examination to be nothing but an Answer to the Compliments, contained [as has since been found by the Copies he kept by him] a Representation of the Small-Income, which was not sufficient to make him neglect his Practice, and such Company as proper Intelligence was to be obtained from.

These wide-wrote Letters had their desired Effect, by passing unnoticed for some Time at the Post-Office; at length the Secretary suspecting there must be something more contained than these corresponding Trifles, held one to the Fire, when many Lines, wrote with Lemon-Juice, between the black ones, plainly appeared.

This Letter, which was dated from *Twickenham*, after giving a very exact Account of the State of our Finances, the Condition of
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our Fleet and Army, their Disposition, how many Ships guarded, and how many Troops lined the Coasts of *England*, concluded with asserting that *the only means of preventing the Success of the Expedition [to Rochfort] would be to make a powerful Diversion upon the Coast of England, with a considerable Body of Troops; that by thus attacking us in our very Vitals, we might be engaged at Home, and so prevented being able to send a Number of Troops Abroad sufficient to give them any real Annoyance.*

Thus this execrable Traitor, not content with giving our perfidious Foes all the Intelligence he could glean together, of our Force, Situation, and Intentions; must even counsel and advise them to come and attack us in our very Vitals, to destroy us at once!

The Discovery of this Letter unravelled the whole Mystery of all the former; and henceforward all Letters directed as before were stopt, and those that came from Abroad were intercepted. The real Person to whom they were directed was soon found out, and his Haunts were as soon known.

Being a Papist, he never failed going to one of the Ambassador's Chapels of a *Sunday*, and as the *Spanish* Minister's in *Soho-Square*, was that which he most usually frequented, and a Secretary of State's Warrant being issued for his Apprehension, he was way-laid coming from thence by two of his Majesty's Messengers on *Sunday* the 21st of *August* last, and after being dodg'd to two Houses in *Dean-Street*, and from thence to the *Montpellier* Coffee-House, facing *Greek-Street*, where he dined, he was seized in *St. Martin's-Lane*, and conducted to one of the Messenger's Houses in *Fermyn-Street*.

As soon as he was thus secured, his Lodgings, at Mr. *Blount's*, in *Arundel-Street*, in the *Strand*, were searched, where they found in his Bureau twenty-nine rough Draught of Letters, which had been wrote in Lemon-Juice between the black Lines; and those wrote in the same manner, which he had received from his Employers.

In those which he had received from *Abroad*, were Complaints of *the Insignificance of his Intelligence*, and how they were better served

served by a Person who lived [or had lived] at Colchester: That there was no need of acquainting them with what the Duke was doing in Germany, they being much earlier and better informed than he could instruct them. Also Instructions, how to write with greater Safety and Dispatch, by means of directing all the important Letters to his Brother, who served in the double Capacity of Chaplain and Under-Secretary to the Sp———ish Minister at the Hague.

These Instructions he closely followed, as appeared by the rough Draughts of his Letters, which lattelty contained more important Intelligence, as well with respect to the Disposition of our Fleets and Armies, as Secrets of the Cabinet, which it is surprising how he could get, and which can be accounted for no other way than by his frequenting such Coffee-Houses as these Things, it is supposed, were mentioned at. It appears he gave Intelligence of Admiral *Holbourne's* Destinaton to *America*, a few Days after the Admiral's Instructions were signed, and was particularly minute with respect to the Number of Ships and Troops
on

on board, with the Day of their Departure,
&c.

This Improvement in his Intelligence is to be attributed to the Increase which his Salary now received, for instead of 500 Livres a Quarter, he was promised that Sum every Month, and was also given to understand, that if there were any Hopes of procuring any Intelligence of great Consequence, not to spare Expence, as he might assure himself of all possible Encouragement. But this rich Endowment was but of short Duration; for he received but one Month's Salary before he was taken into Custody, when his Poverty was so great, that all his Cash, both in his Pocket and his Bureau, did not amount to a Guinea.

During his Confinement at the Messengers, he was particularly reserved, very seldom entering into any Conversation, and never mentioning any Thing that related to his own Affairs. This Precaution was of very little Use, as he afterwards found; but he all along imagined that Things would not be pushed to Extremities, and that he could,
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by the Interseſion of Friends, procure a Mitigation of his Punishment; but, alas! his Friends were, like most others, merely temporary,—his Coffee-House Acquaintance all disowned him; and those Persons who were any wise connected with him, were, through Necessity, obliged to be his Evidences, otherwise they would have been guilty of Misprision of High Treason, and liable to have suffered accordingly.

The Facts were too glaring against him to let him escape with Impunity, and it was high Time to make an Example of some, to deter others from the same Practices. Therefore, after many Examinations before the Secretary of State, in which he made the most trifling Excuses, pretending he was ignorant of the Consequences of a similar Conduct, though he actually invited and counselled the *French* to come over, and make an Invasion here; he was committed to *Newgate* on *Wednesday*, the 9th of *March*, by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Holderneſſe*, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, being charged with High Treason, in adhering to, and assisting the King's Enemies.

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If his Finances were low at the time of his being taken into Custody, they were at a still greater Ebb at the time of his Commitment, after near seven Month's Confinement at the Messenger's, during which Time he had more than exhausted the small Remains of his Stock for Superfluities; in fine, he found himself under the Necessity of pawning his Sword for a Guinea to pay Garnish, and is now much in Arrears for the Room in the Press-Yard, which he was to pay five Shillings a Week for. His Confinement in *Newgate* has all along resembled that at the Messenger's; and he has scarce spoke to any but his Confesser, who frequently visits him, since his being there.

He was indicted in *Easter-Term*, in the 31st of *George II.* the Solicitor of the Treasury being Prosecutor for the Crown, and the Indictment was found at *Westminster* by the Grand Inquest for the County of *Middlesex*; and the same being returned to *Banco Regis*, he was brought from *Newgate* that Term to the Bar of the Court, and arraigned for High Treason, in adhering to the King's Enemies, and carrying on, by Letters, a treasonable

treasonable Correspondence with one *La Roche*, and *P. de France*, as appeared by the Answers he received to his Letters from these *French* Correspondents; to which Indictment he pleaded *Not Guilty*; and he had a Copy of the Indictment delivered to him, and the Court ordered him to prepare for his Trial on *Monday* the 12th Day of *June* following.

He was, in consequence thereof, the 12th of *June*, conducted from *Newgate* in a Hackney Coach, the Irons which he wore being taken off; and between Nine and Ten o'Clock that Morning brought into the Court of *King's-Bench*, by Mr. *Richard Akerman*, Head Keeper of *Newgate*, in whose Custody he was; and being put to the Bar, after the usual Forms for Silence, &c. the Jury were called, and the Prisoner was arraigned on the Indictment. He stood indicted by the Name of *Florence Hensley*, Doctor of Physic, late of the Parish of *St. Clement Danes*, in the County of *Middlesex*, for that he, being a false Traitor, and not weighing the Duty of his Allegiance to our Sovereign Lord *George* the Second, King of *Great-Britain, France,*
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and *Ireland, &c.* in the Months of *May* and *June*, 1757, and at divers other Times, as well before as after, in the Parish aforesaid, and County aforesaid, with Force and Arms, feloniously, traiterously, and of his Malice aforethought, did write certain Letters to the Agents and Subjects of *Lewis*, the *French* King, with whom we are now at open War, giving an Account of the Strength of our Fleets and Armies that were then preparing in *Great Britain*; and inviting the said *Lewis*, the *French* King, his Subjects and Vassals, to invade these Realms, and to make a most bloody Slaughter on his Majesty's Subjects.

To this Indictment he pleaded *Not Guilty*, and excepted against eleven of the Jury before they came to be sworn; and having finished his Challenges, a Special Jury was sworn, composed of Twelve Gentlemen of great Property in the County of *Middlesex*.

The Council for the Crown were

Mr. *Attorney General*,

Mr. *Solicitor General*,

Sir *Richard Loxd*,

Mr.

Mr. Norton,

Mr. Parratt

Mr. Gould,

Mr. Sergeant Pool.

Council for the Prisoner,

Mr. Morton,

The Hon. Mr. Howard.

The Council for the Crown opened the Indictment by setting forth that the Prisoner at the Bar, though a Subject of this Realm, and living under the Protection of its Laws, had for a considerable Time past held a treasonable Correspondance with the Enemies of our gracious Sovereign Lord the King, and other high Crimes and Misdemeanors. They further set forth, that the Prisoner had solicited for a Pension from the *French* Ministers, in order, as far as lay in his Power to betray the Secrets of our Sovereign Lord the King, and give such Intelligence to his said Enemies of the Destination of his Majesty's Fleets, the Number of Ships they were composed of and by whom commanded; as also of the Number of Troops in *Great-Britain*, and the *English* Colonies abroad, whereby any Design to annoy the Enemies of these Kingdoms might be frustrated, his Majesty's Territories invaded, and even his sacred Life endangered; as it is rea-

sonable to conclude from his known Valour and Love for his subjects, he would head his own Troops in so perilous and critical a Situation. That as to the Crime for which he stood indicted, it was as much more fatal in its Consequences than an Act of open Rebellion, as the power of an whole Nation was superior to that of a single person. The Council then proceeded to shew that Notice having been received by the Government of such treasonable Correspondence, Messengers were sent to apprehend the Prisoner, who found in his Bureau Copies of Twenty nine Letters of Intilligence which he sent to *France*, some of which were of the most dangerous Tendency, not only giving Advice of our Fleets and Armies, their Destination, but also counselling and advising a Decent in this Island, in order to effectually prevent our Successes abroad.

The Witnesses were then examined.

1st. The Servant Maid at Mr. *Blount's* and another Witness (his Washerman) proved that that he lodged in a Room up one Pair of Stairs at Mr. *Blount's*, and that the Bureau, in which the Letters were found by the Messengers, was in the Prisoner's said Room up one Pair of Stairs.

The Prisoner's Council remarked, in regard
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to this Evidence, that as the House was a common Lodging-House, and at that Time full, these Papers and Letters might be put in by some other Person, Mrs. *Blount* the Landlady having a Key to the same.

But this Objection was soon set aside by its being proved, that the Key that Mrs. Blount the Landlady had in her Possession, could not open the upper part of the Bureau, where these Papers were, but only the Drawers of the under part of the Bureau where the Doctor's Linnen was.

The Identity of the Hand-writing was the principle Point to be proved, which was done by several credible Witnesses; namely Mr, *M—d—z*, on whom he had several Bills of Exchange, Dr. *W—l—br—h—m* of *Westminster*, and several Apothecaries, who had received Prescriptions from the Doctor for patients that he had under his Care, which they had kept on their Files.

A Point of Law was argued by the Prisoner's Council concerning a Flaw in the Indictment, as they asserted all the Letters read in Court were wrote in London, and intercepted at the General Post Office in Lombard-street, and that therefore the Indictment could not be laid in Middlesex; but it appearing one of these Letters was dated at Twickenham, the Court over-ruled this Matter.

Various

Various Points of Law being now started by the Council for the Prisoner, to oppose the Proof of the Overt Act of High Treason, they endeavoured to insinuate that holding a Correspondence with the King's Enemies, was not in itself High Treason; and that if it were, as he had not actually corresponded with them but in *Holland, Germany, and Switzerland*, which were not Parts of the Dominions of the *French King*, he could not be found guilty of the Crime for which he was indicted.

But the sophistry of these Arguments was easily combated by the Council for the Crown, who made it plainly appear that these Letters were not wrote to those Persons to whom the outside Super(cription was addressed, but directed to them to be forwarded to Paris; that the Correspondence itself did not only render him guilty of Treason, but also the Nature of the Correspondence by which he adhered to assisted the King's Enemies.

Whereupon Lord *Mansfield* made a very candid and judicious Recapitulation, of the various Points upon which the Evidence turned, remarking at the same Time, that though Clemency was one of the most God-like Attributes of Humanity it was necessary the Gentleman of the Jury should consider the Heinousness of the

Credibility of the Witnesses, and then let their Conciences give the Verdict.

So impatral and favourable a Charge, could not fail of extorting the Approbation of every Spectator, and the Prisoner himself was obliged afterwards to own that he did not expect so much Clemency from his Lordship, whom he had, with the rest of the Nation, so highly offended. The Gentlemen of the Jury retired, and with equal Candour weighed the various Evidences and Points that occurred; and without the least Preoccupation or Prejudice against the Prisoner discussed the Substance of each Witness's Testimony. However frivolous the Objections of the Council for the Prisoner, they were nevertheless with the greatest Caution examined, and if the least Force of real Opposition could have been extracted from them, they would have failed to have had their Weight; but the Intent of those Letters, the dangerous Consequences that might have ensued therefrom, as well by the Intelligence of the Disposition of our Marine and Land Forces, of the Destination of our Expeditions, and the Intentions of the Ministry; as by the Invitation he gave the French to land a numerous Body of Troops in this Island, to prevent our making a Diversion upon the Continent; being so manifest. The Bureau and Papers being so clearly proved in his and no one else's Custody: The Identity of the Hand-writing being so indubitably evinced: The Points of Law started by the Council, being such manifest Evasion and Subterfuges:

fuges: His Corresponding with the King's Enemies, and the Illegality of that Correspondence being so strongly attested—In short the Overt-Act of High Treason being so incontestably proved upon him, the Gentlemen of the Jury, after having retired near three Quarters of an Hour, found him guilty of the Indictment.

During the Absence of the Jury to consider their Verdict, the Doctor seemed to be greatly affected—being then the only object of the Multitude's Attention who was much out of Countenance; his Colour went and came, whilst his Face was dropping with Sweat, and his whole Body was in one General Tremulation. He had hitherto behaved with great Calmness; but when he found how little his Council had to urge in his Favour, and of what small Weight that little was, his trifling Fortitude left him, and he was no longer able to refrain from Tears, to hide which he put his Hat before his Face.

This corroborates the Axiom (*that Cruelty is inherent in Cowards*) He that could advise, and of course wish, a Decent in *England*, where Thousands would have been put to the Sword, trembled, shed Tears, and almost fainted at the Apprehensions of Death; the Death of a Villain who had sold his Country, and would have sacrificed its Laws——yet still hoped Clemency from the one, and Protection from the other—Justice he had from both. When

When the Jury returned into Court, he was scarce able to support himself, and it was with some Difficulty he held up his Hand at the Bar. The Foreman of the Jury having pronounced him guilty of *High Treason*, he was asked by the Judges whether he chose any particular Time for receiving his Sentence, that the Multitude of People might not incommode him, which he answered with a forced Smile; and the *Wednesday* following was appointed for the Sentence being given.

The Keeper of *Newgate* having withdrawn him from the Bar, he was carried back to *Newgate* in the same Manner he came and there close confined, and again fettered. In returning to Prison he spoke very little, saying only *his Spirits were greatly fatigued, and he was worried to Death.*

Being again conducted on *Wednesday* the 14th of *June* to the Bar of the Court of *King's-Bench*, he there received Sentence *to be drawn on a Sledge to Tyburn and there to be hung up by the Neck, but cut down before dead, have his Bowels taken out, and his Heart thrown in his Face, and his Body quartered.*

During the reading of the Sentence, he held
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his Handkercheif up to his Face. Upon being asked if he had any Thing to offer in his Behalf, he desired a Fortnight to prepare himself for his End, and the Court through their great Lenity, allowed him 'till the 12th of July 1758, which Day is appointed for his Execution.

Upon his Return to *Newgate* he expressed great Satisfaction at the Candour and Indulgence of the Court, seemed thoroughly sensible of the Heinousness of his Crimes, and convinced of the Justice of his Punishment.

He had, 'till his Trial, let himself be persuaded by his Sollicitor that he had nothing to fear, that the Nature of his Offence could not be construed into High Treason, that there was not sufficient Evidence to prove any one Point against him, and the 'special Jury of Gentlemen of Property would certainly acquit him. In this Presumption he looked upon his Sollicitor to be his Guardian Angel, and therefore beseeched the Court at his Trial, to let him set next his Sollicitor, which was the only thing he said, and which was readily acquiesced to. By this means his Spirits were supported tolerably

bly well, 'till his Council had in vain represented *that there was no Culprit, however criminal, but what was an Object of Mercy; that the Throne was the Fountain of Clemency, founded on Mercy.* But when these elaborate Speeches were found to prove more the Eloquence of the Orator, than the Goodness of the Cause he was engaged in—When the Jury found the Prisoner guilty, and his Sentence was ready to be pronounced, his Spirits flagged; Dread, Horror, and Remorse, surrounded him, and he was not able, even to keep up the Farce of Appearance.

Since Sentence has been pronounced he has had many Conferences with his Confessor, under Pretence of Religion, though there is Reason to believe that they have principally related to put all possible Springs in Action, to obtain a Mitigation of his Punishment. His Brother, the *S———* Minister's Chaplain and Secretary at the endeavoured to work upon the *English* Resident there to interest himself in favour of the Doctor his Brother; but hitherto without any manner of Success, as may be reasonably supposed.

FLORENCE HENSEY, M. D. Aged 44.



The Detection of of this Spy is of far greater Importance to the Nation than is at first by any imagined. It is plain by the Letters found in his Bureau, and those intercepted at the Post-Office, that he gave a very exact Account of the Strength of Admiral *Holbourne's* Fleet that sailed last Year to *America*, long before it put to Sea; and perhaps it was owing to this Intelligence that we did not then make ourselves Masters of *Cape Breton*, and gain other Conquests in *America*. The early Advice he gave of the Destination of the late Expedition, was not only surprizing, but might have been of the most fatal Consequence, if the Letter, in which it was mentioned, had not been intercepted. And there is not the least Reason to doubt, but that if he had continued his traiterous Correspondence till now, without Discovery, he would by the same Means that he gained his other secret Intelligence, acquainted himself with, and have let the *French* know, our Design of landing at *Cancalle*, with our future Plan of Operations; and the Destination of Lord *Anson's* Fleet, which still remains here an impenetrable Secret, the *French* Court would probably have been informed of before now.

His good Wishes towards *England* are clearly ewined in his Letter dated from *Tavickenham*, wherein he advises a Descent; and it is not to be doubted, when his Salary was so considerably increased from 25 *l.* a Quarter to 25 *l.* a Month, he would have taken great Pains to inform himself of the properest Places for such a Descent. The unfinished Plans found in his Custody, plainly indicate that he was very attentive to give the *French* the most perfect Idea, of the Strength and Condition of our Sea Ports, Harbours and Bays; and that he only waited for a favourable Opportunity to transmit them with Safety.

Under our present happy Administration, Wherein Sagacity, Unanimity, and Patriotism, all concur to make us revered by our Friends, and dreaded by our Enemies; whose Judgment and Conduct have chang'd the Face of our Affairs in every
Corner,

FLORENCE HENSEY, M. D. Aged 44.



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Corner,

Corner of the World — from the Coast of *Africa* to the *Rhine* — from *Bengal* to *Louisbourg*: we seem to have nothing to fear but our *secret Enemies* — our open declared Foes fly before our Arms in every Part, those Alliances, which late were courted by every petty Potentate for Protection, are shunned and despised, those Banners, which late were thought the Standards of Victory, are now turned into Flags of Capitulation. The great Powers of *Europe* seem ashamed of their League, which they formed to hunt down a single Prince of *Brandenburg*, who in the Course of one Campaign, has humbled the Pride of *Austria* and *Bourbon*!

In this successful Times, let Prudence and Courage go Hand in Hand with our Victories; let us look upon his Majesty of *Prussia*, not only as an Ally, as a Branch of the august House of *Brunswick*, now upon the Throne, but as a Protestant, who took up Arms in Defence of the civil and religious Liberties of *Europe*, who has prevented the total Subversion of Protestantism, and the Constitution of the Empire, to the *Gallic* and *Austrian* Arms. Let us spare no Expence in the Support of our Navy, which is our natural and only Bulwark. With this we can annoy the Enemy in the most tender Parts, their Commerce and Navigation; when these decline, their Wealth, their Power wither with them. Our *American* Colonies are our next important Care. These must be protected, defended and cleared from all Encroachments; for no Advantages in *Europe*, can counterballance the Intrusion of the *French* into a single Province there. Our Ports and Settlements on the Coast of *Africa*, as well as those in the *East-Indies*, though of subordinate Consequence, should nevertheless be, and doubtless are properly attended to,

But above all, let us endeavour to root out those Devils incarnate, who are ever upon the Watch to gain Intelligence and transmit it to the Enemy; for whilst they remain amongst us, the best concerted Scheme may prove abortive, the best laid Plan may be frustrated, or the most Important Expedition defeated

defeated. In this Light, then the Detection of this traiterous Emissary may be productive of more Advantages to the Nation than the gaining of a Battle. His Punishment it is to be hoped, will be a Terror to the rest, who for want of a recent Instance of a similar Execution, may have flattered themselves, that their Wiles were impenetrable, or their Conviction impracticable.

The Instructions which this Traitor receiv'd in the Letters signed *La Roche*, and *P. de France*, plainly point out what are the Objects of *France's* most immediate Attention, *Changes in the present Ministry*, which they ardently wish for, *The Success of the Militia*, which they so much dread, and to prevent which they have employed so many Emissaries against it; *Our Marine*, which as long as it is upon so respectable a Footing, as it is at present, must be the Destruction of their Trade and Navigation; *Our Colonies*, those Sources of Riches, Commerce and Industry, which greatly prevent the Safety of their Sugars, at foreign Markets; from whence they themselves are compelled to be served with Tobaccos; and which it is to be hoped, will soon rival them in the Indigo Trade.

These then are Topics which should be mentioned in public with the greatest Prudence, and no Lights that may be turned to the Advantage of the Enemy, ever thrown out in such Places as may be infested by *French Spies*. If this were properly adhered to, the private Intelligence the *French* receive of our Operations, would be greatly diminished, if not entirely prevented; and those Traitors who were disposed to furnish our Enemies with such treasonable Advices, would find themselves under a Necessity of discontinuing, as well from their Innability, as for want of Recompence, it being unreasonable to imagine the *French Court* would pay them for only their Inclination.

The following for want of a better, might be graved on this Traitor's Tombstone.

Here

Here lies the Body of that Traitor

FLORENCE HENSEY,

Doctor of Physic.

who departed this Life in the 44th Year
of his Age,

A W R E T C H

Who sold himself and his Country for
little more than a Mess of Porage,

to the King's most inveterate Enemies,

Invited the *French* over

To cut the Throats of his Majesty's leige
Subjects.

Was tried according to those Laws

Which he had trampled upon, and

With the strictest Justice,

Executed at *Tyburn* the 12th Day of

JULY.

A. D. 1758.

F I N I S.



